

MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

POMEROY, O.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1858.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBUS, O., March 23, 1858.

Dear Telegraph—The House met yesterday at three o'clock, pursuant to adjournment; no business of importance transacted. The Senate has passed a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 12th of April, to meet again in extra session on the first day of January next. Whether it will pass the House or not, is doubtful. The Democratic majority are exceedingly anxious to hold such extra session; and for that purpose are begging some of the Republicans to vote for it, so that the responsibility may be divided. In this they will be disappointed. They have a clear majority of eighteen, and can do as they please in the matter. True, it would place them in a very unpleasant position before the people, but that is their business, not ours. They everywhere played the demagogue before the people last fall; promised the people that if they obtained a majority they would up the business of the State in sixty days, and hold no extra session. This was their promise. What has been the performance? Instead of sixty days and no adjourned session, the resolution contemplates one hundred days for this session, with an adjourned meeting without limit. They now say that unless such extra session is held, we will not be permitted to adjourn before June. *Vice la humbug!*

We clip the following from an editorial of the "Statesman," and ask our Democratic readers to study its beauties and cipher out its true import. Is "hard money a Democratic humbug?" and is "the Sub-Treasury a Democratic dodge?" We merely ask for information, and give the article without further comment. It is as follows:

"For years the Democracy of Ohio have been urged to declare for the establishment of an Independent Treasury, following the example of the National Democracy in regard to the existing system of finance. At last we have carried both branches of the Legislature upon the express pledge made to the people, from every stump in the State last year, that we were to have a Democratic Sub-Treasury. The subject has been brought into the Legislature upon four several propositions. But we find in each and every one of these projects, a striking evasion of the great characteristic essential of an Independent Treasury. Not one of them comes square up to the hard money principle. What is a Sub-Treasury designed to do, but to effect a complete divorce between the Government and all banks, brokers, and paper-money institutions? And how is this promise to be kept, unless we require all financial transactions of the State to be conducted with hard money, under penalty of confinement from three to ten years in the Ohio Penitentiary, against every Treasurer or Sub-Treasurer who receives or pays out a dollar in paper? This is Democratic test, Number One. Walk up to the chalk-line, Gentlemen Senators and Representatives, or put your votes upon the journals that hard money is a Democratic humbug, and the Sub-Treasury a Democratic dodge!"

COLUMBUS, March 24, 1858.

Dear Telegraph—The whole of the afternoon of yesterday was occupied in considering the Joint Resolution which passed the Senate some days ago providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 12th day of April, to meet again on the first Monday of January next, in extra session. The discussion was carried on wholly by the Democrats, nearly all of whom were in favor of annual sessions; but one or two of them contended that it was clearly unconstitutional to hold adjourned sessions unless called by the Governor. It was argued that, as the Democrats had last fall denounced the Republicans for holding such session, it would be grossly inconsistent for them to vote now against their former professions. And, moreover, if an adjourned session was necessary, let the Governor take the responsibility.

In reply to this, it was argued that the constitution required the Governor, in case he called an extra session, to state his reasons for so doing, and if compelled to call such session, Governor Chase would place the responsibility on the Democratic majority in such a manner that it would damage them more than to act a manly, straight-forward course, and adopt the measure themselves.

A number of gentlemen attempted to dodge the vote, but were not permitted. After several side questions, a motion was finally adopted, so amending the resolution as to strike out the extra session, leaving the adjournment *sine die*, on the 12th of April. This, however, did not suit the majority, and a reconsideration was immediately moved and carried, and the question laid upon the table. It will doubtless be called up again soon, but how it will be determined is uncertain. The Republicans generally will vote against an adjourned session.

The telegraph to-day brings a final vote of the U. S. Senate on the Lecompton swindle. That grand scheme of outrage, fraud, and unbridled despotism has been engineered through that body by a majority of eight! What its fate may be in the House, remains to be seen. The papers and letters from Washington for the last ten days have spoken in terms of great assurance that the villainy would certainly be defeated. With all our wish to have it so, we have scarcely dared to

hope for this result. The Republicans have, we believe, ninety-two members; the Democrats and Americans one hundred and forty-six. In a full house, therefore, it would require twenty-five of these Democrats and Americans to vote with the Republicans to defeat the abomination. True, the Republican members are all in their seats, while quite a number of Administration men are sick and absent; but in the best aspect of the case, it will require eighteen members who were elected as Democrats and Americans to unite with the unanimous Republican vote to defeat it. Can those eighteen votes be had? We fear not. The power of party machinery, and the corrupting influence of the immense patronage of the Administration we fear will be stronger than the virtue of those relied upon to defeat the scheme. But time will tell.

COLUMBUS, March 27, 1858.

Dear Telegraph—In a former letter we gave some account of a bill introduced into the house for the ostensible purpose of reorganizing the Ohio Penitentiary, the real object of which was to legislate the present efficient officers out of their places to make room for partisans of the stripe of the majority of the present Legislature. The thing is clearly in contravention of the constitution, which places the appointing in the Governor, with the confirmation of the Senate.

Another bill has been introduced in relation to the Benevolent Institutions of the State, which we were about to criticize, but find an editorial in the Columbus "Gazette," a neutral paper, which so well expresses our views that we adopt it, with the simple disclaimer of any indorsement of what is said about the doctors as a class, who are, in our opinion, as honest and honorable as any other class of citizens. The article is as follows:

OUR BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.—The dominant party in the present Legislature is fast acquiring a venerable notoriety from the blundering and desperate attempts making to get hold of the few offices of trust and profit connected with the Benevolent Institutions and the Ohio Penitentiary. The Constitution of the State provides, Art. 2, section 17, that "no appointing power shall be exercised by the General Assembly, except as prescribed in this Constitution and in the election of United States Senators;" and Art. 7, section 2, says, "that the Trustees of the Benevolent and other Institutions, as may be hereafter created, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;" and yet in the face and eyes of the Constitution these sapient law-makers, instead of attending to their legitimate business, have spent nearly the whole session in devising plans so as to whip the devil around the stump, and swindle the Governor out of the appointing power.

To get the management of the Penitentiary, a bill has been introduced in the House, giving the appointing power to the Speaker of the House, and Chief Justice Bartley and the Governor. The Speaker and Chief Justice both being Democrats, of course, the Governor is only shown in to add respectability to the Committee. But why, we ask, is this insult to be offered to the Governor? Has not all his appointments been made with an eye single to the interest of the State? Has there been any just ground of complaint as to the manner in which the public Institutions have been managed by the appointees?

But Dr. Kincaid, the Senator from Brown and Clermont, the same individual who introduced the negro bill in the Senate, has capped the climax of partisan and professional imprudence by the introduction of a bill to reorganize the Benevolent Institutions. This bill was never seen by the minority of the Committee until it was introduced into the Senate, and Mr. Canfield was compelled to disavow all knowledge of the bill, in self-defense.

The majority of the Committee is composed of three physicians, Dr. Kincaid, Vanatta and Cass, and to them he has long been a credit of bringing such a monster into the world. These gentlemen appear to have forgotten that they were Senators of Ohio; that they were elected to legislate for the interests of all the people of the State, and they appear to have labored under the delusion that they were merely called together to consult as to how they could best take advantage of their positions to benefit their profession. With them it was not so much a question of party as a question of craft. As a curiosity we invite our readers to notice how they manage to take the appointing power out of the hands of the Governor. These gentlemen may begood bill peddlars, good plaster stickers, but they are evidently quacks in politics. They don't know enough to cover their tracks.

Sec. 7 says, "Dr. G. W. Boersler, of Fairfield County, Dr. G. V. Dorsey, of Miami County, and Dr. Daniel B. Woods, of Trumbull County, are hereby directed to meet at the city of Columbus, within ten days after the passage of this act, and appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Superintendent for each Asylum in the State; said physicians, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, shall make all nominations by ballot, selecting the persons best qualified in all respects for each Institution, and transmit his name immediately to the Senate for confirmation or rejection." After this trio of medical gentlemen have performed the important duty of appointing all the officers for the various Benevolent Institutions, they are to go home again and look after their patients, their public duties having ended, after having used the power of the Governor in making these appointments.

Now was there ever anything more ridiculous than this? Dr. Boersler, we recollect, years ago, as a fiery Whig, we learn that he is now just as violent a Democrat. Dr. Dorsey we have known ever since we were a boy, as an aspirant for a seat in Congress, and Dr. Woods distinguished himself as a Trustee of the Newburg Asylum, when that celebrated building was being erected.

The three Senatorial Doctors, Kincaid,

Vanatta and Cass, when they directed these three Democratic Doctors, Boersler, Dorsey and Woods, to meet here and appoint other Doctors to "superintend" the Benevolent Institutions—of course, it never entered into their pure unsophisticated and disinterested minds that favors might be reciprocated, and either themselves, relatives or friends be benefited by changing the appointing power from the hands of the Governor, in spite of the Constitution, into the hands of the brethren of the profession. Oh no! these Senatorial Doctors never thought of such a thing! Not they!

We are sorry to see these Institutions placed in the power of men who look upon them in no other light than as a means of providing positions for themselves, or as rewards for their partisans and friends. The petty legislation, the disgraceful shifts to which the Senate Committee was forced to stoop to, as reported in this bill, to carry out their contemptible party schemes, should cause the blood to tingle in their cheeks with shame. It is no wonder that they feared to submit this ridiculous bill to the inspection of the minority of the Committee.

We trust that the Senate will have the dignity and the good sense to bury this bill of Dr. Kincaid's along with his miserable abortion, the negro bill, and let them both, side by side, sleep the sleep that knows no waking. By so doing the people of Brown and Clermont will have less reason to blush for the public acts of their Senator.

COLUMBUS, March 19, 1858.

Dear Telegraph—A sad event occurred at the Goodale House on Saturday. A young man—Julius Wood—a boarder in the house, and very respectably connected and highly esteemed, committed suicide. Disappointed love was the cause, and laudanum the instrument. The small-pox is somewhat prevalent in the city, but I fear not sufficiently alarming to drive the Legislature into an adjournment in any reasonable time. We have had the subject before us frequently, but without any result. The Senate some weeks ago passed a resolution to adjourn on the 12th of April, and to meet again in an extra session on the 1st of January next. This was amended in the House as to adjourn *sine die* on the 12th, and was passed by a large majority. But the next day it was reconsidered and laid upon the table where it slept until last Saturday. It was then taken up, the final adjournment clause struck out, and after spending the day in attempts to pass the resolution as it came from the Senate, a vote was finally obtained and the motion lost. But those who are determined to have an adjourned session would not give it up. They obtained another reconsideration, and the resolution is again before the House.

The Democrats are determined to have an extra session, but they want to compel some of the Republicans to vote with them, which I think they will hardly do. We have been in session about a hundred days and have accomplished literally nothing of good. A Committee of five was appointed some time since, to report at what time the Legislature would be able to rise if no adjourned session should be held. The Committee consisted of three leading Democrats and two Republicans. The Republicans were in favor of the 12th of April, and the Democrats the 20th of June. They finally compromised and reported the third Monday in May as the earliest day practicable. The report was made to Brown and Clermont, the same individual who introduced the negro bill in the Senate, has capped the climax of partisan and professional imprudence by the introduction of a bill to reorganize the Benevolent Institutions. This bill was never seen by the minority of the Committee until it was introduced into the Senate, and Mr. Canfield was compelled to disavow all knowledge of the bill, in self-defense.

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(Pa.) Tappan, Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne, (Wis.) Washburne, (Mo.) Washburne, (Ill.) Wilson, Wood—120.

NAYS.—Ahl, Anderson, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Boock, Bodham, Boyle, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, (Ohio.) Caskey, Clark, (Mo.) Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochran, Corning, (Miss.) Dewart, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Garnett, Gattell, Gillis, Greenwood, Goode, Gregg, Hatch, Hawkins, Houston, Hill, Hopkins, Hughes, Huyler, Jenkins, Jackson, Jewett, Jones, (Tenn.) J. Glanville Jones, Keit, Kelly, Kunkel, (Md.) Lamar, Laudy, Leider, Letcher, Macley, McQueen, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Millon, Moore, Niblack, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Reagan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandage, Savage, Seales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw, (N. C.) Shorter, Sickles, Singleton, Smith, (Tenn.) Smith, (Va.) Sullworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart, (Md.) Taber, Taylor, (N. Y.) Taylor, (La.) Teague, Warren, Ward, Watkins, White, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright, (Ga.) Wright, (Tenn.) Zollcoffer.—112.

GOING BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.—

Passing along the street yesterday, our attention was suddenly drawn to a scene not a little novel and interesting in its character. In an alley, with paste-pot in hand, and a roll of bills on his arm, whom should we see but Wesley Smead, Esq., of the Citizens' Bank, posting his own bills of property for sale, for the purpose of paying off the remaining debts of the bank. Heedless of the wondering gaze of the astonished passers-by, he laid on the paste, and spread out his bills with all the readiness and facility of a practiced poster, taking care to place them in the most conspicuous positions, and above the reach of boys and rag-pickers.

Forty-three years ago, Dr. Smead was an apprentice in the "Gazette" establishment, and being the youngest, the duty devolved upon him of posting up the show-bills, bills of sale, &c. At this late period of his life, when overtaken by adversity, he is practically exemplifying the principles laid down by him in his published advice to young men on the "Road to Wealth," and what no less reflects honor upon him, is nobly struggling (a rare sight, indeed, among bankers) to discharge all his obligations to his creditors.

—*Cin. Gazette.*

At the prayer meeting at Burton's Theater, New York, on Saturday last, Henry Ward Beecher was the leader in the devotional exercises. Every place in the theater which could contain a human being was filled. More than three thousand persons were present. The N. Y. "Times" gives the following incident:

At this moment, there came in from the neighborhood of the theater a volume of musical sound—the singing of a hymn in another meeting. Mr. Beecher rose and stepped to the foot-lights. Raising his hand, he stood quietly a moment, fixing the attention of the audience before he spoke. "Brethren," said he, "do you hear that? Stop a moment! That's the sound of worship out of the old-bar-room of this theater! Let us spend two minutes in silent prayer and thanksgiving!" He resumed his seat, and for the two succeeding minutes the falling of a pin could have been heard.

VENERABLE MISTAKES.—A NEWER AND BETTER PHILOSOPHY.—We honor the man who is not afraid to denounce those privileged errors in which the world for centuries has so tacitly acquiesced, and is bold enough to advance and advocate a newer and truer theory which the slaves of precedent may choose to call heresy. Such a man is Thomas Holloway, the Medical Revolutonist of our age. His system of medical treatment is his own. It is based on new principles, it has been perfected by research, experiment, and observation; it is pre-eminently successful. The wonderful results produced by his Pills in all the varieties of internal disease, and the no less astonishing effects of his Ointment in external disorders, are notorious in this country and throughout the globe. We have had many opportunities of witnessing the rapidity and completeness with which ulcerous complaints are subdued or rather extirpated, by the combined action of the Ointment and the Pills. These two great specifics seem reciprocally to assist each other in the cure of this class of diseases. Many practitioners are afraid to undertake the healing of a sore leg, or a deep-seated abscess; the reduction of a wen, or a humor. Well, they may be, for with the exception of Holloway's, all the methods of treating these forms of disease are wholly superficial. But he refers them; primarily, to a vitiated condition of the blood, and attacks the poison thrown into the circulation by the secretory organs, at its fountain head, the stomach and liver. While the Pills are acting upon these organs and upon the fluids they eliminate, he applies the Ointment to the outlets of disease on the surface, and strikes at the external inflammation and decomposition through the pores. Thus the ulcer, sore, abscess, tumor or cancer, is subjected to a double assault from within and without. To use a military phrase, it is completely invested; the supply of poison from the interior is cut off, and the virus already circulating in the exterior vessels is neutralized. This being done, the morbid action ceases, and the cure is safely and radically accomplished. The philosophy upon which his practice is based is sound; its results always salutary.—*Liverpool Journal.*

We see by the Court records that the two Counterfeiters, White of Buffalo, and Lawrence of Epping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollar bonds, each, for making and selling imitations of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This is right. If the laws should protect men from imposition at all it certainly should protect them from being imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit of such medicines as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough. The villain, who would for paltry gain, deliberately trifle with the health of his fellow-man, by taking from their lips the cup of hope, when they are sinking, and substituting a falsehood—an utter delusion, should be punished at least as severely as he who counterfeits the coin of his country.—*Green Co. Banner, Carrollton, Ill.*

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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